



GRADE 12  
DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
Social Studies 30

January 1984

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.**

PART A — consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B — consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark. (It is recommended that you read Part B before beginning.)

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

**DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

All multiple-choice questions should be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each item carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that item on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

Example	Answer Sheet			
The capital city of Canada is	A	B	C	D
A. Vancouver	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Winnipeg				
C. Ottawa				
D. Montreal				

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

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**JANUARY 1984**





1. "Should we conserve our non-renewable resources for the future?" The values that are central to this issue are
  - A. equality and freedom
  - B. liberty and citizenship
  - C. self-reliance and service
  - D. personal material welfare and social welfare
2. "Should governments have the right to restrict personal freedoms in the interest of the state?" The values that are central to this issue are
  - A. equality and freedom
  - B. liberty and citizenship
  - C. self-reliance and service
  - D. personal material welfare and social welfare
3. Which statement is inconsistent with the principles of private enterprise?
  - A. Inflation should be accepted as a normal part of the business cycle.
  - B. Wages should be determined by the supply of, and demand for, labor.
  - C. Unemployment insurance should be administered by the government.
  - D. Interest rates should be agreed upon by the borrower and the lender.

**Use the opinion below to answer question 4.**

An ideal Canada would be one in which misery in the midst of great wealth has been eliminated, and in which the great disparities among regions, classes, and ethnic groups no longer exist.

4. The central value expressed above is
    - A. empathy
    - B. equality
    - C. freedom
    - D. self-reliance
-

**Use the quotation below to answer question 5.**

The state is no more than the sum of all the individual people in it. Its only purpose should be to do what its people want done. The government should be the servant of the people, not their master.

— 20th-century economist

5. Which political and economic system is supported by the quotation?
- A. Dictatorship and market economy
  - B. Dictatorship and public enterprise
  - C. Democracy and market economy
  - D. Democracy and public enterprise
- 
6. Which action would limit a business' chance of success during a recession?
- A. Raising product prices
  - B. Defining market trends
  - C. Improving customer service
  - D. Increasing operational efficiency
7. A central planning authority would MOST likely be found in a
- A. public enterprise economy
  - B. private enterprise economy
  - C. mixed economy
  - D. traditional economy
8. An essential historical difference between communists and socialists is that
- A. socialists seek popular support in pre-industrial societies
  - B. socialists work for reform within the existing electoral structure of a particular society
  - C. communists argue that class antagonisms are overcome by gradual reform
  - D. communists believe that perfection is inevitable, hence revolution is undesirable



9. Which of the following is an effect of scarcity, rather than a cause?
- A. Human needs and expectations appear to be increasing in modern times.
  - B. The allocation of world resources is unequal.
  - C. Many important industrial materials are non-renewable.
  - D. Societies are choosing among the various goals of production.
10. An essential difference between a model public enterprise economy and a model market economy is found in the
- A. division of labor
  - B. ownership of resources
  - C. rates of exchange
  - D. interdependence of social classes

Use the political views below to answer question 11.

EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL VIEWS

I will support substantial change if it is legally accomplished.

I am more inclined to change than to "stay put."

I will tolerate some disorder to promote individual freedom.

I am optimistic and trusting about human nature.

11. The political views expressed above are characteristic of a
- A. conservative
  - B. liberal
  - C. radical
  - D. reactionary
- 
12. Critics of the Soviet Union claim that collectivization has resulted in low agricultural productivity because
- A. many small, inefficient farms remain
  - B. laborers lack incentive
  - C. large farms are difficult to manage
  - D. soil conditions have deteriorated

**Use the opinion below to answer questions 13 and 14.**

Instead of sitting back and waiting for economic forces to cure a failing economy, the government must take positive action to help. This would cost money, of course, but a government must be prepared to go into debt to start new programs of public works.

13. The author of the opinion is arguing
- A. for deficit spending to stimulate the economy
  - B. for a mixed economy geared to nationalization
  - C. against monetary and fiscal policies
  - D. against the welfare state
14. If the course of action suggested by the author were carried out, the result would likely be
- A. decreasing interest rates accompanied by low consumer spending
  - B. the strengthening of capital reserves with a growing favorable balance of trade
  - C. a sudden devaluation of currency with the loss of foreign markets
  - D. a short-term stimulation of employment at the risk of added inflation
- 
15. On the issue of government intervention in the economy, the major Canadian political parties agree that the
- A. private sector should play a minor role in economic development compared to government
  - B. private sector should dominate the efficient operation of the economy
  - C. public sector should not expand to encompass the whole economy
  - D. public sector should dominate the efficient operation of the economy



Use the list below to answer question 16.

GOALS OF THE STATE

Collectivization of agriculture  
Nationalization of capital resources  
Centralized distribution of key materials  
Comprehensive planning

16. All of the goals listed above would be strongly supported by an advocate of
- A. a command economy
  - B. a fascist corporate state
  - C. democratic socialism
  - D. laissez-faire capitalism

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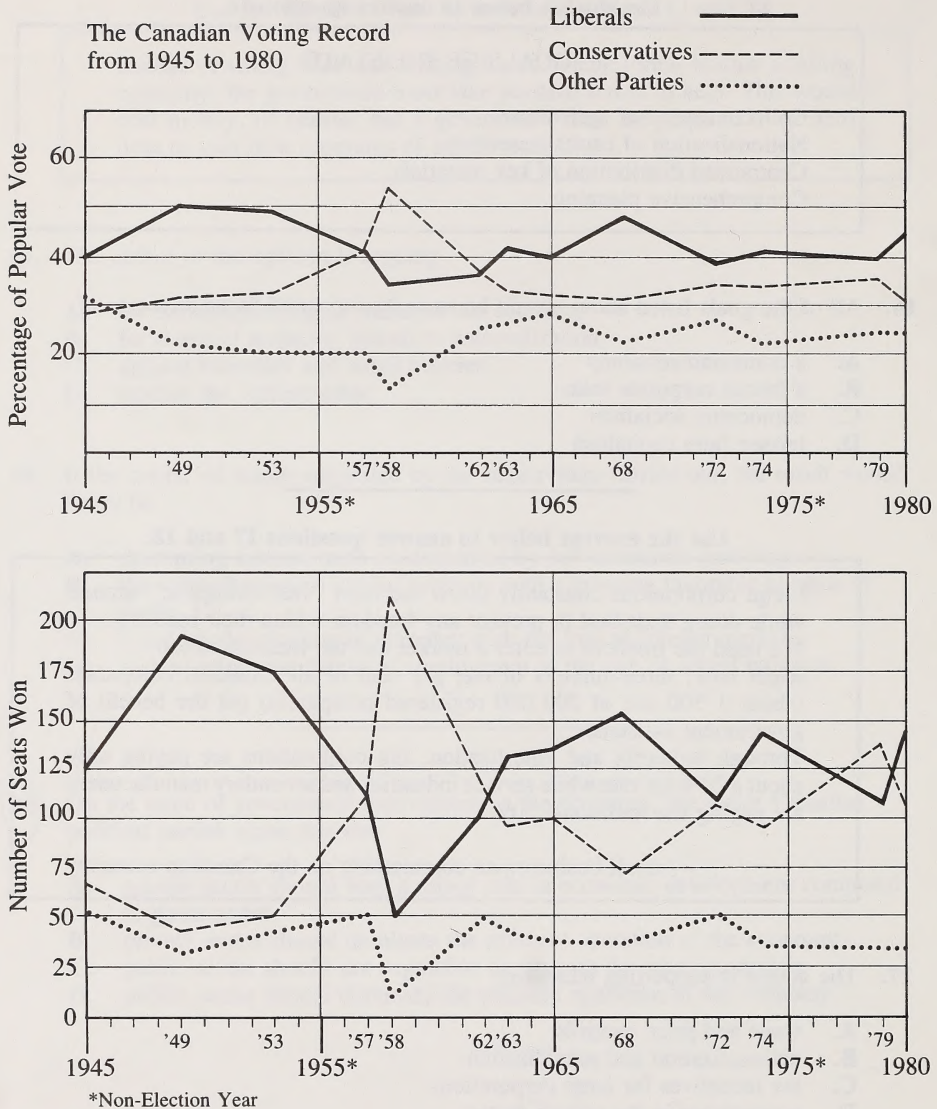
Use the excerpt below to answer questions 17 and 18.

Large corporations constantly throw the term “free enterprise” around while doing their best to prevent any freedom within their industry. We need the freedom to enter a market and the freedom to fail. Right now, three-quarters of one per cent of all Canadian companies (about 1 500 out of 200 000 registered companies) get the benefit of government assistance. Through writeoffs and amortization, big corporations are paying only about a 20% tax rate while service industries and secondary manufacturers are paying the traditional 50%.

— small businessman commenting on the Canadian economy

17. The author is supporting increased
- A. wage and price controls
  - B. nationalization and subsidization
  - C. tax incentives for large corporations
  - D. competition in the private sector
18. The author would likely support government legislation aimed at achieving
- A. higher employment
  - B. inflation controls
  - C. limited competition
  - D. taxation reform

Use the graphs below to answer question 19.

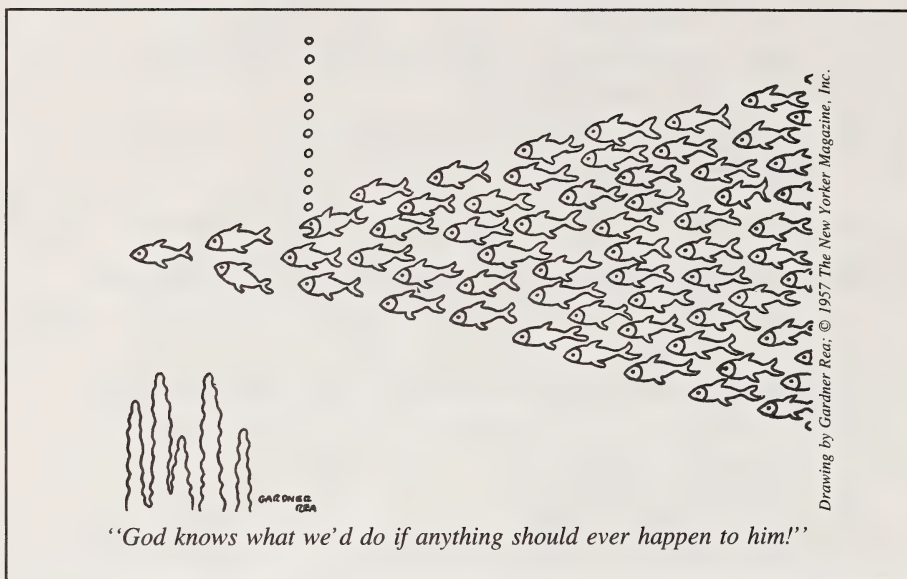


19. From the information provided by the graphs, the Canadian voting record since 1945 supports which of the following conclusions?
- The electoral system provides an equitable distribution of seats based on the popular vote.
  - Parties forming majority governments have not consistently achieved a majority of the popular vote.
  - "Other Parties" have been favored by the number of seats won to a greater extent than the popular vote achieved.
  - The two major parties have consistently formed minority governments dependent upon the support of other parties.

20. "Should a society emphasize individual welfare, or emphasize the collective good?" On this issue, extremists of the political left support a
- A. pure public-enterprise system because they believe that equality cannot be achieved in a competitive society
  - B. pure price system because they believe government to be prone to inefficiency and corruption
  - C. concentration of wealth in a few large multinational corporations
  - D. concentration of power within large syndicates similar to the model corporate state
21. The increasing influence of surveys and public opinion polls in Canada has tended to replace
- A. campaigning and elections
  - B. lobbying and filibustering
  - C. plebiscites and referendums
  - D. parliamentary debates and caucus meetings
22. "To express thoughts and opinions freely is one of the most precious rights of man." This position places the highest priority on
- A. collectivism
  - B. individualism
  - C. citizenship
  - D. justice
23. Which group does NOT serve as a check on the arbitrary power of government within a democracy?
- A. The civil service
  - B. The opposition parties
  - C. The judiciary
  - D. The media
24. In a model dictatorship, elections are held primarily to
- A. promote party propaganda and control public participation
  - B. promote social harmony and establish the orderly succession of leaders
  - C. identify political dissidents and stifle the growth of opposition parties
  - D. publicize government programs and encourage the emergence of future leaders



Use the cartoon below to answer question 25.



25. The element of fascism MOST clearly illustrated in the cartoon is the
- A. corporate state
  - B. leadership principle
  - C. power of an élite
  - D. masses' receptivity to propaganda
- 
26. The techniques of dictatorship are used by totalitarian regimes primarily to
- A. ensure the rule of the majority and the protection of minority rights
  - B. provide for the orderly succession of rulers and ruling élites
  - C. achieve national grandeur and establish cultural superiority
  - D. preserve political inequality and eliminate political competition
27. Representative democracy is based on the principle that
- A. citizens influence government decisions through special-interest groups
  - B. citizens choose spokesmen to make decisions on their behalf
  - C. majority rule prevails in legislative decision-making
  - D. the executive remains in power as long as it retains the confidence of the legislature

Use the quotation below to answer questions 28 and 29.

Although fascism is not a direct result of economic depression, there is a relationship between the two. In times of depression, fear and frustration undermine faith in the democratic process, and where faith in democracy weakens, fascism is the potential gainer. But what democratic nations have failed to understand sufficiently is that the worst feature of unemployment is not economic suffering, but the feeling of being useless and outside the productive ranks of society. This feeling of not belonging is characteristic of life in modern industrial society in general. Industrialization has frequently weakened and even destroyed traditional roots, roles, and values, without providing adequate replacements. Fascism attempts to provide these replacements.

— 20th-century political scientist

28. The author suggests that the rise of fascism is caused by the
- A. hardships of poverty brought on by unemployment
  - B. feelings of alienation brought on by present-day society
  - C. discontent created by political instability
  - D. collapse of the traditional methods of democratic government
29. Statistical data that would be MOST useful in supporting this author's theory would be
- A. population movements from urban to rural areas
  - B. voting patterns of the unemployed
  - C. frequency of depressions in democratic societies
  - D. numbers of political parties in western democracies
- 
30. Democratic governments justify the primary benefits of transfer payments such as family allowance by claiming that
- A. the infusion of additional revenue into the economy discourages increased inflation rates
  - B. humanitarian values are better accepted by the general population
  - C. recipients are better able to plan and to provide for their basic needs
  - D. the taxation of higher income brackets discourages wasteful capital investment

31. Recently, democratic governments have been criticized for increasing taxation to redistribute wealth. This criticism is based on the claim that the resulting
- A. decreased business capital leads to unemployment
  - B. increased business capital leads to decreased investment
  - C. lowered production encourages consumer spending
  - D. increased consumer consumption encourages greater unemployment
32. Special-interest groups, such as Amnesty International and the Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament, often try to influence the Canadian government by
- A. actively lobbying at UN General Assembly debates
  - B. becoming actively involved in party politics
  - C. co-ordinating international economic pressures
  - D. mobilizing public opinion through the news media

**Read the excerpt below to answer question 33.**

When . . . class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. . . . We shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition of the free development of all.

— Karl Marx

33. The stage in the evolution of communism referred to by Marx is the
- A. revolution against bourgeois supremacy
  - B. revolution of rising expectations
  - C. withering away of the state
  - D. dictatorship of the proletariat
-



Use the opinions below to answer questions 34 and 35.

**SPEAKER I**

People will always be incapable of handling their own affairs. They are easily deceived and readily swayed by appeals to emotion since the vast majority are decidedly lacking in ability and refinement. Rabble-rousers are more likely to be elected than candidates who are really well qualified to hold public office.

**SPEAKER II**

I have confidence that the mass of the people can make broad decisions with intelligence if all relevant information can be placed before them, if the issues can be fully discussed, if the problems are not too technical for the average person, and if there is time for democratic judgments to take hold.

34. The clash of opinions essentially represents a disagreement over the
- A. nature of man
  - B. will of the people
  - C. advantages of democracy
  - D. disadvantages of dictatorship
35. What action would modern supporters of the ideas of John Stuart Mill consider appropriate in dealing with the disagreement?
- A. Use a system of financial grants to encourage citizen participation.
  - B. Create a government concerned with regulating the political behavior of its citizens.
  - C. Establish a political system in which the most worthy and intelligent citizens govern.
  - D. Encourage citizen creativity and achievement by establishing a political system of maximum individual freedom.
-

36. The Balkan crisis that ignited the First World War did not remain a localized dispute because
- A. a web of commitments drew all the great European powers into the conflict
  - B. a hasty British mobilization order led to a chain reaction
  - C. the imperialist designs of the Ottoman Empire threatened the traditional balance of power
  - D. the leaders of France and Great Britain preferred to risk war to preserve Serbia
37. The Mau-Mau of Kenya, the Boxers of China, and the Vietminh of Indochina shared an opposition to
- A. fascism
  - B. imperialism
  - C. militarism
  - D. socialism

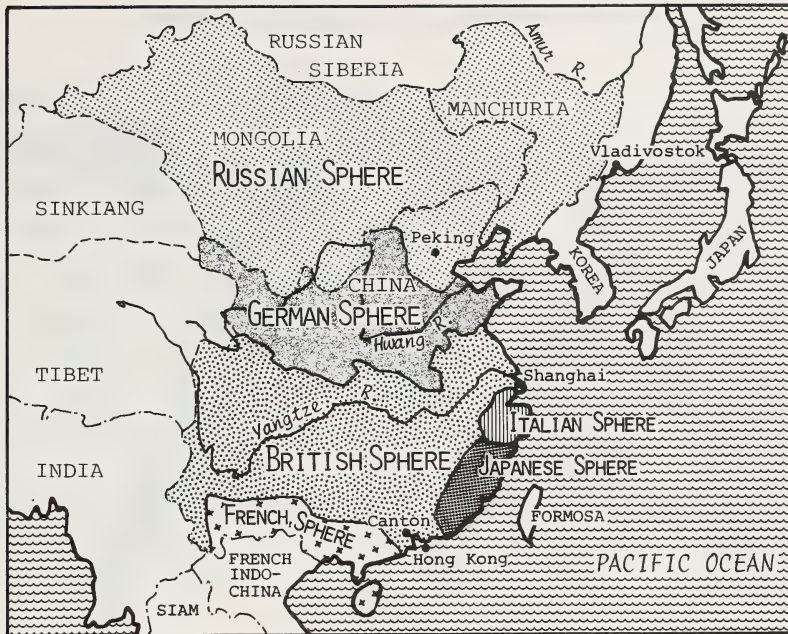
Use the information below to answer question 38.

SOME IMMEDIATE AND UNDERLYING CAUSES  
OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- U. Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina
- V. An Austro-Hungarian ultimatum is presented to Serbia
- W. Great Britain and Germany escalate naval construction
- X. Czar Nicholas II orders partial mobilization
- Y. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is assassinated
- Z. The Triple Entente of France, Great Britain, and Russia is formed

38. The immediate causes of the First World War were
- A. V, W, and Z
  - B. U, W, and Z
  - C. V, X, and Y
  - D. U, X, and Y
-

Use the map below to answer question 39.



39. The map indicates the consequences for China of

- A. imperialist expansion
- B. nationalist uprisings
- C. the ravages of civil war
- D. the collapse of the Kuomintang

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Use the diplomatic dispatch below to answer question 40.

DIPLOMATIC DISPATCH

Berlin, July 6, 1914

From: Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Germany

To: Austro-Hungarian Cabinet

German cabinet not blind to danger threatening Austria-Hungary and Triple Alliance as result of Russian-Serbian Pan-Slavic agitation. German cabinet says it cannot interfere in dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, but Austria-Hungary can be assured Germany will faithfully stand by Dual Monarchy under obligations of alliance and ancient friendship.

40. The leader who faithfully assured the Austrian ambassador of continuing support and friendship in the dispute was

- A. Czar Nicholas II
- B. Emperor Franz Joseph
- C. Kaiser Wilhelm II
- D. King George V



Use the headlines below to answer question 41.



41. Which of the following questions could be researched from the news stories behind the headlines?

- A. What aggressive actions challenged the role of the League of Nations?
- B. What diplomatic power plays encouraged fascist expansionism?
- C. What were the background causes of the First World War?
- D. What were the immediate causes of the First World War?

---

42. Which of the following is a cause of the First World War, rather than a result?

- A. Nationalist movements became more prominent in colonial Africa and Asia.
- B. Military leaders gained greater influence over government decisions.
- C. Europe ceased to be an exclusive centre of world affairs.
- D. The U.S.A. withdrew into isolationism and neutrality.

Use the information below to answer questions 43 and 44.

FRANZ BLUMENFELD, AGE 23

*September 23, 1914 (in the train, going north).*

. . . I want to write to you about something, which, judging from bits in your letters, you haven't quite understood: why I should have volunteered for the war? Of course it was not from any enthusiasm for war in general, nor because I thought it would be a fine thing to kill a great many people or otherwise distinguish myself. On the contrary, I think that war is a very, very evil thing, and I believe that even in this case it might have been averted by a more skilful diplomacy. But, now that it has been declared, I think it is a matter of course that one should feel oneself so much a member of the nation that one must unite one's fate as closely as possible with that of the whole. . . . What counts is always the readiness to make a sacrifice, not the object for which the sacrifice is made.

This war seems to me, from all that I have heard, to be something so horrible, inhuman, mad, obsolete, and in every way depraving, that I have firmly resolved, if I do come back, to do everything in my power to prevent such a thing from ever happening again. . . .

43. The author of the letter believes MOST strongly in the patriotic values of
- A. national freedom and independence
  - B. national prosperity and achievement
  - C. concern for national unity and expansion
  - D. service and duty to the nation
44. The conflicting beliefs in the letter indicate the author had made a choice between the goals of
- A. nationalism and pacifism
  - B. liberalism and totalitarianism
  - C. tradition and change
  - D. security and survival
- 
45. By acknowledging the breakup of Austria-Hungary and by establishing Poland and the Baltic republics, the peace treaties of 1919 recognized the desire for
- A. collective security among the weaker states of Central Europe
  - B. independence from the expansionist aims of Germany
  - C. parliamentary forms of government
  - D. national self-government
- 41

46. The first major event that demonstrated the inability of the League of Nations to prevent aggression was the
- A. Soviet annexation of the Baltic States
  - B. Nazi reoccupation of the Rhineland
  - C. Japanese invasion of Manchuria
  - D. Fascist intervention in the Spanish Civil War
47. To avoid war, the diplomatic policy favored by Great Britain and France during the 1930s was
- A. appeasement
  - B. arbitration
  - C. containment
  - D. isolation

**Use the excerpt below to answer question 48.**

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League.

— Article X, League of Nations Charter

48. This article of the League of Nations was violated by
- A. Great Britain with regard to India
  - B. France with regard to Morocco
  - C. Italy with regard to Ethiopia
  - D. Japan with regard to Korea
- 
49. By mid-1939, fascist regimes were evident in
- A. Austria, Japan, and the U.S.S.R.
  - B. Germany, France, and Italy
  - C. Japan, Spain, and the U.S.S.R.
  - D. Spain, Germany, and Italy



**In questions 50 and 51, label the rationalization used to justify Hitler's actions as**

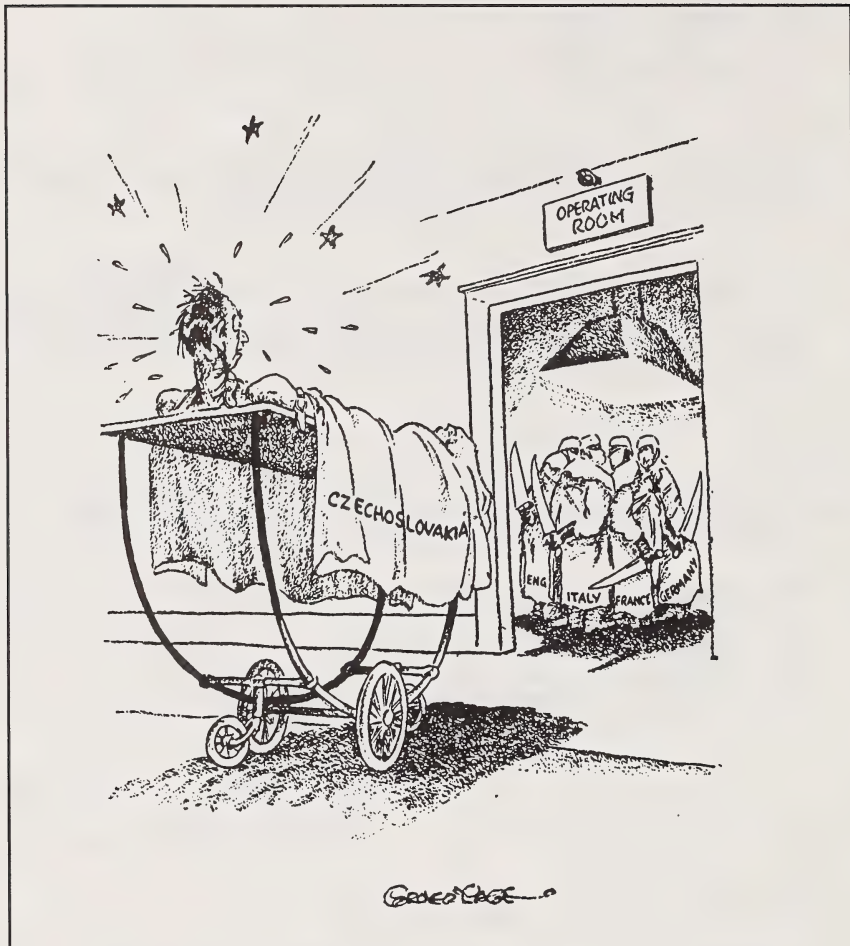
- A. My country right or wrong**
- B. Passing the buck**
- C. Everyone's doing it**
- D. Ignorance is bliss**

- 50.** I think the broad masses did not understand what was really happening. They sensed intuitively that something was wrong, but no one wanted to believe what he guessed in his heart. It would have been too terrible.
- 51.** One basic principle must be the absolute rule for the SS men. We must be honest, decent, loyal, and comradely to members of our own blood and nobody else [for the greater glory of the Reich and the Fuehrer]. What happens to a Russian or a Czech does not interest us in the least.
- 

- 52.** Sometimes ideologically different nations enter into an alliance referred to as a "marriage of convenience." This was especially true of the
- A. alliance of Great Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. during the Second World War**
  - B. alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary before the First World War**
  - C. formation of the Warsaw Pact after the Second World War**
  - D. formation of the Entente Cordiale before the First World War**

Use the information below to answer questions 53 to 55.

### CONSULTATION



PAGE, THE COURIER-JOURNAL (LOUISVILLE, KY.)

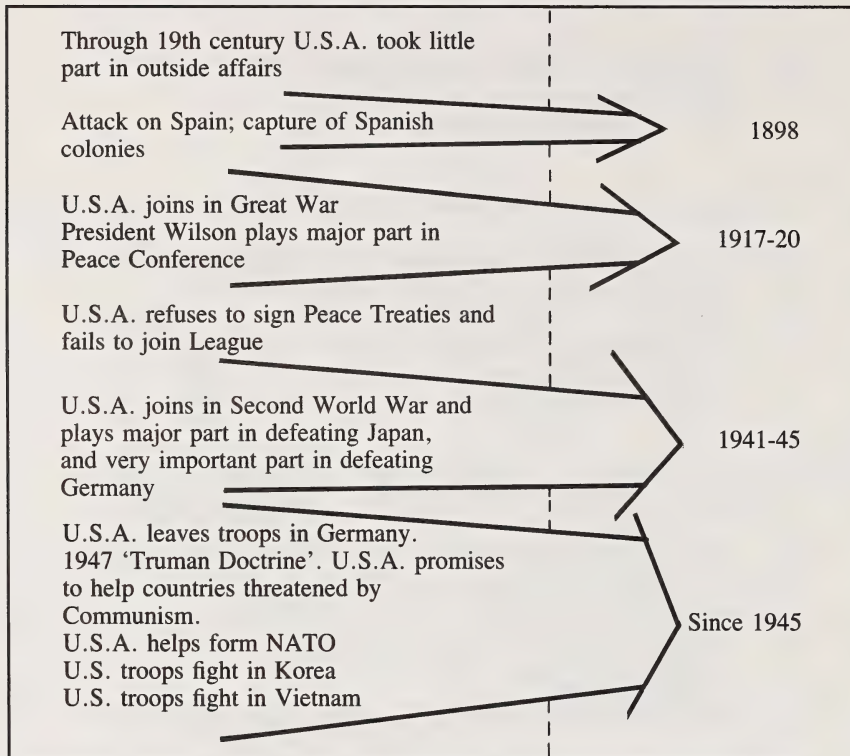
53. The cartoon portrays the
- A. Kellogg-Briand Pact
  - B. Locarno Treaties
  - C. Munich Pact
  - D. Treaty of Versailles

CONTINUED

54. The four surgeons representing heads of state in the operating room are
- A. Lloyd-George, Orlando, Clemenceau, Stresemann
  - B. Chamberlain, Mussolini, Daladier, Hitler
  - C. Churchill, Mussolini, de Gaulle, Goering
  - D. Chamberlain, Orlando, Clemenceau, Hitler
55. The cartoonist is commenting on the fact that Czechoslovakia is about to be
- A. forced to pay the price for her aggressive foreign policy in Europe
  - B. sacrificed to the wishes of her successful conquerors
  - C. carved up to satisfy the demands of Germany
  - D. carved up to preserve the balance of power in Eastern Europe
- 
56. The Cold War crisis that brought the superpowers closest to a nuclear confrontation occurred when the U.S.S.R.
- A. announced the formation of the Warsaw Pact in 1955
  - B. suppressed the Hungarian revolt in 1956
  - C. constructed a major missile base in Cuba in 1962
  - D. invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968
57. All of the following are agencies of the United Nations EXCEPT the
- A. International Monetary Fund
  - B. World Health Organization
  - C. Food and Agriculture Organization
  - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
58. The Partial Test-Ban Treaty, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are all attempts to
- A. achieve complete removal of nuclear weapons
  - B. encourage the use of non-nuclear military equipment
  - C. place nuclear power under international control
  - D. limit the spread and possible use of nuclear weapons
59. Since 1945, the formation of regional organizations such as the European Economic Community indicates the willingness of some states to surrender some aspects of national
- A. sovereignty
  - B. territoriality
  - C. security
  - D. diplomacy



Use the information below to answer question 60.



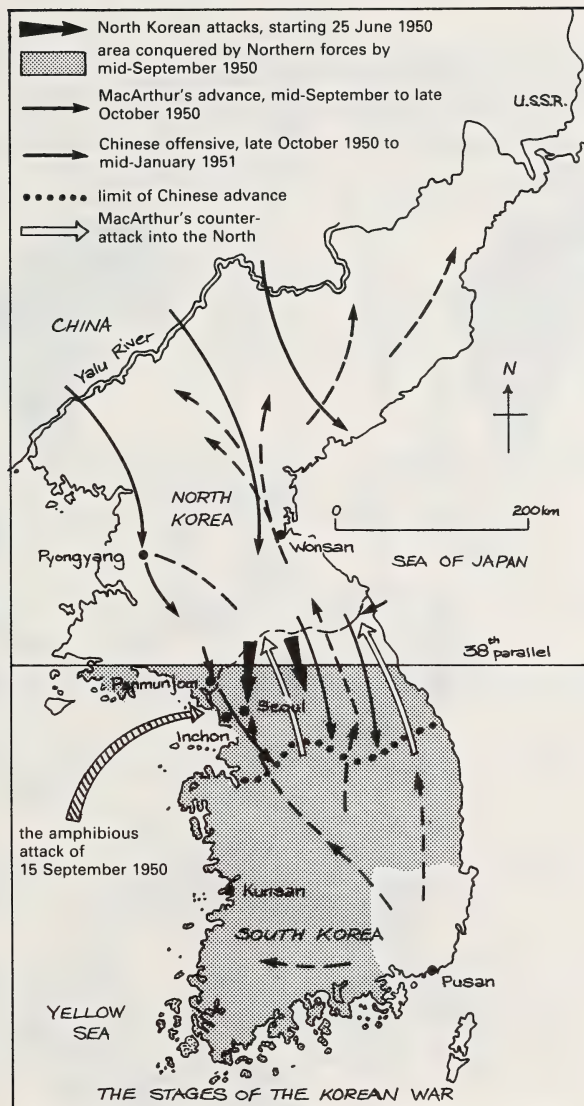
60. The diagram traces the abandonment of the American foreign policy of

- A. containment
- B. isolationism
- C. normalcy
- D. appeasement

61. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade represented an attempt to achieve

- A. collective security
- B. regional security
- C. international co-operation
- D. energy conservation

Use the map below to answer question 62.



62. Which principle was first violated by the series of events shown on the map?

- A. Isolationism
- B. Balance of power
- C. Collective security
- D. International law

A map of Africa illustrating superpower involvement from 1976-78. The map uses two patterns to indicate involvement: diagonal hatching for U.S.A. arms sales and solid black for U.S.S.R. aid/arms. Countries labeled include Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Mali, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, Congo, Zaïre, Angola, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Malagasy Republic.



63. In researching the issue raised, the MOST impartial source would likely be
- A. a UN summary of recent events in Africa
  - B. a series of articles in the *Johannesburg Transvaaler*
  - C. a NATO survey of the background to the problem
  - D. articles published by the Organization of African Unity
64. Which of the following statements is contradicted by the evidence given in the sources?
- A. Neither the Sudan nor South Africa receives aid from the superpowers.
  - B. Suspicion and distrust have motivated superpower involvement in Africa.
  - C. Most American involvement in Africa is in the Saharan region.
  - D. Both superpowers are heavily involved in military aid to many African states.
65. An examination of the sources would tend to support the generalization that
- A. African national independence movements have eliminated the last remnants of imperialism
  - B. superpower involvement in Africa is similar to imperialist tendencies of the past
  - C. African national governments cannot pursue their own independent courses of action
  - D. superpower involvement in Africa dominates the social and economic life of the continent
66. Which action would be MOST acceptable to a person who values national sovereignty for African states?
- A. Support a program of UN intervention and control.
  - B. Support a policy of purchasing arms from only one superpower.
  - C. Encourage a program of mutual nuclear disarmament between the superpowers.
  - D. Encourage a policy of superpower bilateral non-intervention.
-

Use the information below to answer questions 67 and 68.

### SPEEDUP IN A-BOMB BLASTS



From 1945 until partial test-ban treaty in 1963 — 440 nuclear explosions by U.S., U.S.S.R., Britain, and France, an average of 24 per year.



From test-ban treaty of 1963 to January, 1971 — 312 nuclear explosions, an average of 42 per year.

**U.S.** has exploded 224 atomic bombs underground since the 1963 treaty that forbids all but underground testing.

**U.S.S.R.** has exploded at least 45 bombs underground, possibly dozens of others not publicly announced by U.S. monitors.

**France** has exploded 30 bombs — 21 in the atmosphere, 9 underground. Paris refused to sign the 1963 treaty.

**Red China** has exploded 11 bombs — all but one in the atmosphere — since its first blast in October, 1964. Peking also refused to sign the 1963 treaty.

**Britain** has exploded two atomic bombs in subterranean tunnels in 1966, has not conducted any nuclear tests since then. In the past 7½ years, despite efforts to slow the nuclear arms race, nations have been exploding atomic bombs at a faster rate than before the test-ban treaty.

**Source: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1971**

67. The central issue raised by the source is:
- A. Should the superpowers be allowed to monopolize nuclear weapons?
  - B. Should the nuclear powers reduce their defence budgets?
  - C. Should developing nations be encouraged to develop a nuclear weapon capability?
  - D. Should atmospheric and underground test-ban talks be reopened among the nuclear powers?
68. Those who favor nuclear disarmament would be disappointed with the outcome of the test-ban treaty because
- A. the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have failed to enter into strategic arms limitation talks
  - B. the French and British governments have pursued independent nuclear programs
  - C. certain signatories of the treaty have maintained extensive nuclear testing programs through underground explosions
  - D. certain signatories of the treaty have violated its purpose by continuing atmospheric testing

69. Assuming that the American and Soviet governments supported a policy of détente to reduce the huge costs of the nuclear arms race, the most practical plan of action for both governments would be to agree to
- A. recognize nuclear-free zones in Western Europe
  - B. limit the numbers of nuclear weapons in each arsenal
  - C. develop retaliatory, rather than first-strike, nuclear weapons
  - D. improve the accuracy and megatonnage of existing nuclear weapons
70. The failure of the SALT negotiations provides fresh evidence that the critical factor in international relations is still the
- A. attitude of uncommitted nations
  - B. functioning of the United Nations
  - C. influence of regional alliances
  - D. distrust between the superpowers



## CREDITS

- Source 5 T. L. Powrie. *Political and Economic Systems* (Don Mills, Ontario: Academic Press © 1983) p. 37. Reprinted by permission of Academic Press.
- Source 25 Gardner Rea. Drawing "God knows what we'd do if anything should ever happen to him!" Drawing by Gardner Rea; © 1957 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.
- Sources 28, 29 William Ebenstein, Edwin Fogelman. *Today's Isms: Communism, Fascism, Capitalism, Socialism* © 1980, p. 115. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Source 33 Karl Marx. *Communist Manifesto* (Moscow: Foreign Languages Press © 1955). As found in *A Sourcebook for Modern History* edited by Norman Sheffe, William E. Fisher (Scarborough, Ontario: McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd. © 1964) pp. 78-79. Reprinted by permission of Norman Sheffe.
- Source 39 Bernard Feder, ed. Map from *Viewpoints in World History* (New York: Litton Educational Publishing Inc. © 1974) p. 305. Reprinted by permission of Litton Educational Publishing Inc.
- Source 40 Edwin Fenton, John M. Good. *The Shaping of Western Society* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Publishers © 1968) p. 197. Reprinted by permission of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Publishers.
- Sources 43, 44 Franz Blumenfeld. "Letter of September 23, 1914." As found in *German Student's War Letters* by Phillip Witkop, edited and translated by A. F. Wedd (London: Methuen & Co. Ltd. © 1929) pp. 17-20. Reprinted by permission of Methuen & Co. Ltd.
- Source 50 Yevgeny Yevtushenko. *Precocious Autobiography* (New York: E. P. Dutton Inc. © 1963) p. 17. Reprinted by permission of E. P. Dutton, Inc.
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- Source 53 Grover Page. Cartoon "Consultation" from *The Louisville Courier-Journal*. Reprinted by permission of The Louisville Courier-Journal.
- Source 60 S. H. Wood. Chart from *World Affairs* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd © 1970) p. 218. Reprinted by permission of Oliver & Boyd.
- Source 62 Tony Howarth. Map "The stages of the Korean War" from *Twentieth Century History* (London: Longman Group Ltd. © 1979) p. 229. Reprinted by permission of Longman Group Ltd.
- Sources 63 - 66 Jim Cannon, B. Clark, G. Smugg. Cartoon "There must be some strategic advantage . . ." and map "Superpower Involvement in Africa 1976-78" from *The Contemporary World* (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd © 1979) p. 39. Reprinted by permission of Oliver & Boyd.
- Sources 67, 68 "Speedup in A-Bomb Blasts" by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. As found in *The Nuclear Arsenal: Security or Suicide?* edited by Bernard Feder (New York: Litton Educational Publishing Inc. © 1974) p. 21. Reprinted by permission of Litton Educational Publishing Inc.

## PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

### INSTRUCTIONS

Choose only **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

Choose the topic on which you are most knowledgeable.

Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC	
	CHECK ONE
TOPIC A	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOPIC B	<input type="checkbox"/>

### READ ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION CAREFULLY.

Your essay is to be completed in the space provided in this examination booklet.

Use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft. **No marks will be given for rough work.**

Pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** must contain your completed work.

Please use a blue or black pen for written work.

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total mark.

**TOPIC A  
ESSAY ASSIGNMENT**

Some governments believe that certain key industries in an economy should be nationalized (purchased and run by the state). Public ownership of atomic energy in Sweden and the coal industry in Great Britain provide examples of such government nationalization. Other governments oppose this idea. Rather, they believe that resource and energy industries should be privately owned and that financially troubled key industries should be given government assistance instead of being taken over. Examples of two governments that favor such action are those of Japan and the United States.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INCREASE ITS OWNERSHIP OF KEY INDUSTRIES?**

**MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES**

**Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:**

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing two competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
  - Describe an action taken by a country other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate both the effectiveness and the desirability of the action taken by this country. (Select an example from above or from your knowledge of social studies.) (10 marks)
  - State what position you would have Canada take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Marks allotted to content of the essay               | 25 marks       |
| Marks allotted to quality of language and expression | <u>5 marks</u> |
| TOTAL  | 30 marks       |

<b>BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON PAGE 27.</b>
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## **TOPIC B ESSAY ASSIGNMENT**

Since 1945 a number of nations have developed and deployed nuclear weapons systems. The U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and France currently possess nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. Other nations resist the nuclear option and refuse to contribute to the development of nuclear weapons systems. Nations such as Sweden, Austria, and Japan provide examples of this position.

Write an essay on the issue: **SHOULD CANADA CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS OR THEIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS?**

### **MARKING CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES**

**Your essay will be graded according to how well you do the following:**

- Explain the issue by stating its importance and by describing two competing value positions underlying the issue. (5 marks)
  - Describe an action taken by a country other than Canada in dealing with the same issue, and evaluate both the effectiveness and the desirability of the action taken by this country. (Select an example from above or from your knowledge of social studies.) (10 marks)
  - State what position you would have Canada take on the issue and defend this position. (10 marks)
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Marks allotted to content of the essay               | 25 marks       |
| Marks allotted to quality of language and expression | <u>5 marks</u> |
| TOTAL  | 30 marks       |

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE  
OF TOPIC ON PAGE 27.**

## FOR ROUGH WORK

## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

**FOR ROUGH WORK**



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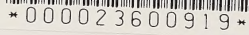
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